

BY TELEGRAPH.

LOSS OF A GLOUCESTER SCHR.

Mr. Gladstone Addresses a Meeting.

CHOLERA AT NEW YORK.

A French Sloop Waterlogged.

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 19.

The Gloucester schooner Nickerson, with nineteen of a crew of Nova Scotians, has been lost on the Grand Banks.

Gladstone addressed a meeting at Nottingham and reaffirmed the necessity for a parliament in Dublin under Imperial control.

The French steamer Britannia, from Naples has arrived at New York with four cases of cholera.

The French fishing sloop St. Pierre, of Miquelon, has been found in lat. 44, lon. 51, waterlogged with ten men drowned in her cabin.

Dr. Reallas, Chancellor of Victoria College, Ontario, is dead.

CAPE RACE DESPATCH.

CAPE RACE, today.

Wind south; fresh and hazy; sea smooth.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—cotton and flannel... R. Langrishe-Mare
Auction—old sails... John T. Gillard
Auction—dwelling-house... Edward Shea
Auction—trout and salmon... W. H. Mare, Son & Co
Sailing notice... C. F. Bennett & Co
Wanted—a vessel... C. F. Bennett & Co
Wanted—lots of flour... Shea & Co
Latest fashions... Garrett Byrne
Cheap hams... Geo E. Bearns
Ladies' Jersey Jackets... J. J. & L. Furlongs

AUCTION SALES.

Tomorrow (THURSDAY,) at 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

G. KNOWLING, ESQ.,
One Case,

[Marked "K, 2511."]

CON'TG 992 YARDS COTTON FLANNEL.

Landed in a damaged state from on board the steamer Portia, surveyed and ordered to be sold by public auction for the benefit of whom it may concern.

oct19 R. LANGRISHE-MARE, Notary Public.

Tomorrow (THURSDAY,) at 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

G. BROWNING & SON
Pieces of Old Mainsail, Foresail, Top-sail, Toppallantsail, Standing Jib, &c, One Foreyard.

[Belonging to the schooner Billow Crest.]

oct19 JOHN T. GILLARD, Not. Pub.

To Satisfy a Mortgage.

Tomorrow (THURSDAY,) at 12 o'clock,

(If not previously disposed of by private sale.)

ON THE PREMISES,

The Dwelling House, No. 10,
Situate on West Street (off Cochrane-st), lately in the occupancy of MATTHEW DINE. Unexpired term—82 years. Ground Rent—£2 12s. 6d. For further particulars apply to

oct18 EDWARD SHEA, Solicitor.

DRYER & GREENE, Auctioneers.

On FRIDAY next, at 12 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

G. F. BENNETT & CO.
559 barrels Trout.
29 tierces Salmon.

ex Gleaner from Labrador.

oct19,2ifp W. H. MARE, SON & CO., Brokers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Received, per Steamer,

—AT—

J. J. & L. FURLONG'S.
3, Arcade Building, 3.

ONE CASE LADIES' JERSEY JACKETS,
Each one different, and all marked very low
See our windows for same. oct19,3ifp

EDWIN McLEOD
Commission Merchant.

DEMERRARA.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.

Special attention paid to the purchase of
W. H. MARE and Sons of St. John's, 1887.

New Advertisements.

GREAT Bargains in HAMS!

Sinclair's Hams at less than Half-price.

—JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY—

JOHN A. EDENS,

24 CASES CHOICE HAMS.

Sinclair's Brand—Selling at the Low Price of 8d. per lb. Sound and good. Come and See for Yourself. oct18,3ifp

COAL! - COAL!

Now Landing, at the

Wharf of M. TOBIN,

300 TONS

NORTH SYDNEY COAL--OLD MINES.

Splendid run—Sent home at Lowest Rates while discharging.
oct17,fp3f

Arcade HARDWARE Store.

—OUR STOCK OF—

British and American Hardware!

Being now complete, we are prepared to sell at prices that will ensure satisfaction.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED AT

M. MONROE'S, 339 Water Street.

october10,fp,tf

Owners of Real Estate. Groceries! - Groceries!

IF YOU HAVE A FARM SITUATED

within two or three miles of the town and wish to sell or lease the same, or if you have Dwelling Houses or Building Lots situated in or near the following localities:—New Gower street, east, Theatre Hill, Queen's Road, Long's Hill, King's Road, Centre of Duckworth street, Brazil's Square, Allan's Square, British Square, George's street, Princes street or any other street near the centre of the town, and wish to sell or lease the same, you are invited to call at my office where your property can be disposed of at short notice and to your satisfaction. Scarcely a day passes that I don't receive applications for Dwelling Houses and Building Lots in these localities. Please call or write to

JAS. J. COLLINS.
Notary Public and Real Estate Broker.
Office: 9 Princes Street, sep6,2m,fp,eod

Caution to the Public

SYDNEY COAL!

BUYERS ARE CAUTIONED WHO wish for the genuine and only "Sydney Coal" (trade mark registered), which has for half a century won and maintained its well-known reputation of the best coal in the Dominion, which is only shipped from the mines of the General Mining Association at North Sydney, Cape Breton, that coal sold under similar names, such as Sydney "Reserve" Coal, is not the Sydney Coal—does not come from the mines of the Association, who have no reserve seam, but is a totally different seam of coal mined on the opposite side of the harbor, some fifteen miles from the Old Sydney Mines, and has no more connection with the genuine "Sydney Coal" than any other of the new mines in Cape Breton.

CUNARD & MORROW,
Agents General Mining Ass., Limited.
JAMES J. ROGERSON,
Agent for Newfoundland.
sep6,2m,w,s

TO LET.

[Possession given 1st November.]

A Dwelling House,
Immediately opposite the Colonial Building, and now in occupancy of T. JONES, Esq. Apply to
COLONIST Office.
aug27,6ifp,eod



Government Notice

THE AUTOMATIC Whistling Buoy, moored off POWLES' HEAD, Trepassey, has been brought into that Harbour, and will not be replaced this season. By order

W. R. STIRLING,
Board Works Office,
18th Dec, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For London.

The Brig. GLEANER,
CAPT LINKLATER, will have
good dispatch. For Freight apply to

C. F. Bennett & Co.

oct19,4ifp,w,f,m&w

Wanted--A VESSEL,

TO LOAD ORE AT TILT COVE.

C. F. BENNETT & Co.

oct19,4ifp,w,f,m&w

Wanted.

CONSIGNEES FOR THE FOLLOW-
ing lots of Flour—landed ex steam Greetlands
from Montreal, 14th inst., and consigned to order:

"Forest City"—Queen... 135 barrels
"Baltic"... 250 barrels
"No Mark"... 250 barrels
"Murdoch"... 500 barrels
"Vandalia"... 159 barrels
"Norval"... 250 barrels

SHEA & CO.

oct19,2ifp

LATEST FASHIONS.

Just Received.

November part Young Ladies' Journal.
October parts Myra's Journal, Family
Herald, Weldon's Journal, Metropo-
litan Fashions and Art Journal.

—ALSO, A LARGE STOCK—

THE "DOMESTIC" PAPER PATTERNS.

GARRETT BYRNE.

oct19,20&23

Cheap Hams!

WE ARE SELLING OUT A LOT OF

200!

At Eightpence per lb

Splendid Hams for Retailing.

CEO. E. BEARNS,

oct19,2iv,fp

Water-street, near Job's.

Grand MASQUERADE

—AND—

Fancy Dress Dancing Carnival.

To take place at PARADE RINK, on

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

[Under the auspices Prof. Bennett's Band.]

LADIES & GENTLEMEN INTEND-
ing to take part in the above-named Carnival
are requested to leave their names with any of
the Band Committee not later than Friday, Oct.
21st. TICKETS—Masqueraders, 20 cents; Specta-
tors 10 cents. The Dancing floor will be reserved
for Masqueraders only. Tickets will be issued on
Friday evening. The March will begin at eight
o'clock and dancing will be continued till 11.30.

DANCING ASSEMBLY this Tuesday Ev'g.

Wednesday and Friday as usual.

ADMISSION—10 cents.

oct18,2ifp.

BEEF! BEEF!

—FOR SALE BY—

WEST & RENDELL

50 barrels Packed Beef, (Halstead)
50 barrels Packed Beef, (Ottmann)
50 barrels Family Beef, (Boss)
100 barrels Mess Beef, (Tutill)
50 barrels Plate Beef, (Armour)
40 barrels Extra Mess Beef, (Libby)
oct14,8ifp,eod



Cheap READYMADES.

Men's Black Diagonal Suits—from 30s.
Men's Heavy Tweed Overcoats—from 25s.
Men's Black Diagonal Overcoats—from 40s.
Men's Fancy Worsted Overcoats—from 40s.
A large variety of other Ready-mades,
in Boys' and Men's—Selling at low prices.

JOHN STEER.

oct15,1&2c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Shoe-Makers.

—CALL AT—

BOWDEN'S SEWING MACHINE DEPOT

New Shoemakers' Machine.
and examine the wonderful improvements in a
F. W. BOWDEN
oct18,3ifp

CARD.

Important to Bankers.

THE SUBSCRIBERS DESIRE to call
the attention of those engaged in the Bank
Fishery to their recent importation of a NEW
BARKED BANK LINE, manufactured by Wm.
HOUNSELL & Co., and specially made for use on
the Banks.

This new line being made of the best quality of
Hemp, is very much stronger than the best Amer-
ican Cotton Lines, now used by our fishermen,
the tests showing that it will bear fully double the
strain of the cotton line; it is also much more
durable than the Cotton, and with ordinary care
will last a whole season, being less liable to heat
or mildew when not in use; it has also the further
advantages of costing less, which is equally impor-
tant to outfitters.

The subscribers therefore invite those interested
to call and examine these Lines before purchasing
others elsewhere.

Goodfellow & Co.

oct11,3w,eod

Belvidere Orphans' Bazaar.
The Bazaar in aid of St. Michael's Orphanage, will be opened on
Tuesday, Nov. 8th, in Star of the Sea Hall.
Contributions of work or money will be gratefully received by the Sisters of the Convent and
the Ladies in charge of the tables.
[Under the distinguished patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Power.]

Prospectus!

NEW BOOK:

Ecclesiastical History of Newfoundland.

By REV. M. F. HOWLEY, D.D., P.A.

[Now in the hands of the printers—to be published
about Christmas, 1887.]

THIS WORK, THO' MAINLY A HIS-
tory of the rise and progress of the Catholic
Church in Newfoundland, contains, besides many
interesting and hitherto unpublished documents,
maps and engravings illustrative of our general
history and the early history of America.

The book will be published by subscription,
at \$3.50, in cloth binding.
Orders for the work will be received at the
Colonist Office; and will be forwarded by mail,
postage prepaid, upon receipt of subscription price.
Persons desirous of obtaining local agencies, will
receive full particulars upon application to

P. R. BOWERS,
COLONIST Office, St. John's, N.F.

sep7,8i,eod—[toldmer]

Poetry.

THE HARVEST HOME.

What the procession of the harvest home wagon was in other days we know from Herrick's pretty lines:—

The horses, mares, and frisking fillies,
Clad all in linen, white as lilies;
The harvest swains and wenches bound
For joy to see the hock-cart crowned:
About the cart, hear how the rout
Of rural younglings raise the shout,
Pressing before, some coming after,
Those with a shout, and these with laughter:
Some bless the cart, some kiss the sheaves,
Some plank them up with oaken leaves,
Some cross the fill-horse; some with great
Emotion stroke the home-borne wheat.

BREEDING THE FAMOUS MERINO SHEEP.

The Care it Requires in Summer Months.

Mr. Stephen Powers, an American stock raiser, gives the following experience in breeding the Merino sheep:—

"The Merino shows by its habits that it is a native of a dry and hot climate, and, therefore, better adapted to the United States than any one of the English breeds. The Merino naturally seeks the shade during the heat of the day, preferring the cool, dark stable to a forest fence or anything else. The force of instinct, fixed and stamped by long descent, teaches the animals that such a refuge is the best protection against the fly and other insects.

"The English sheep is less particular about shade. The long residence of its ancestors in the cool, moist climate of England has rendered it comparatively indifferent to shade, so far as the immunity from the fly is concerned; hence, in addition to its large, open nostrils, offering a convenient harbor for the fly, it is more likely to fall a victim to that small enemy, because it is less careful than the Merino to avoid it.

"It is often said that the English breeds suffer more from the sweltering of our American summers than the Merino does, and I cannot but believe that one reason for this is that they have less development of instinct to seek the shade.

"These facts give the farmer an unmistakable hint, namely, to provide ample and effective shade for his flocks. The trees are not sufficient, and a fence is execrable. I have heard farmers argue in all seriousness that sheep and cattle ought to be restrained from lying or standing in the shade, because they thereby lose valuable time when they ought to be grazing! They will gravely tell you that sheep grow poor in dog days from waste of much time lolling under the trees, instead of eating grass as they ought. The truth is, sheep lose flesh from the constant torment of the insects, the fly especially, from the stamping, the running, the general restlessness, the loss of time for proper rumination.

"The sheep needs an abundance of time for long and quiet chewing of the cud, and it will not prosper without. The necessary nourishment of the body cannot be accomplished without, for the food will pass through the stomachs and bowels more or less undigested and, of course, unassimilated.

"I have kept suckling ewes in fair flesh and an excellent flow of milk, and their limbs very fat right through the hottest of the summer, by simply providing them a shade so cool and dark that they could repose in it all day without moving an ear. I used to wonder at their spending so great a part of the day in it, often eight hours, or from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., and still finding time to do the necessary grazing and keeping in good flesh as they did.

"It is a bad practice to drive sheep much about the farm, and especially along a dusty road, when the weather is so warm that they are obliged to open their mouths for breath. One such overheating, though its effects may not be immediately perceptible, is liable to throw the sheep off condition and work an injury from which it will not recover in a month. It will have the "snuffles" after it, showing that it took cold from being overheated.

"If sheep must be moved in hot weather the driver ought to be up and on the road at the first peep of day, then call a halt at nine o'clock or before, for the heat of the day. Sheep are cowardly at night, especially if it is dark, but on a moonlight night I have driven them without trouble until midnight. Sheep ought to lead a tranquil, quiet life, and for that reason, in the latter years of my experience, I became opposed to dogs as a means of handling the flock.

"The shepherd dog is a relic of the semi-barbarous nomadic condition of the craft, when the time of an able-bodied man was of so little value that he could devote his days to sauntering after a few hundred sheep. A dog is a disturber of the peace, a harasser of the flock. A great deal of science, of fine illustration of the triumph of mind over matter, may be shown in the handling of an intelligent shepherd dog; but what boots it? The energetic, nervous American likes to jam his flock into the shed or through a gap in short order by the help of a barking dog, but it would be better to go more gently about it, even if he does take more time.

"The best practical sheep-breeder of my acquaintance acts always on the motto, 'Love your sheep.' He goes before and quickly leads them into the stable to be shorn, instead of collecting men and boys around in a circle, whooping, swinging their arms, throwing clubs, &c.

"To recur to the subject of summer stabling, I deem it well worth while to let sheep sleep under cover every night, with all the extra trouble it makes. The abundant urine and droppings will render necessary frequent littering of the stable floor and removal of the manure, to prevent noisome odors from arising, to the great detriment of the flock.

"But a flock of a hundred sheep on the pasture will so pollute eight or ten square rods of it each night that they will not graze there for a month, nor even sleep there. It is often urged in favor of sheep that they more completely distribute their droppings over the land than other stock.

"This is true during their daylight rambles, but at night they assemble on the highest grounds to such an extent that they become over fertilized at the expense of the slopes, which receive almost nothing."

"Sheep that are accustomed to a shed will run to it of their own accord when it rains, and it is well that they should. Water never yet did a sheep good—externally administered. No sheep is the better for a wetting, but rather worse, no matter what the time of year. The wool in a man's coat is injured by rain, and so, only to a less degree, perhaps, is the living fibre on a sheep's back.

"AS OTHERS SEE US."

And here is a traveller's story which will harm none of us, for it shows us that even savages do not take us at our own valuation. Some one who has been journeying through Abyssinia says:—

A crowd of soldiers collected around us, and amused themselves with many facetious remarks on our appearance, such as, "Cat's eyes!" "Monkey's hair!" "What nice red morocco their skin would make for a sword-sheath!"

These expressions were afterwards translated to me; for in those days I was not well up in the "chaff" of the language, and having myself a tolerably good opinion of my appearance, I judged that the remarks must be highly complimentary.

Some years after this I asked a person with whom I had become intimate, and who had never seen any white man but myself, what impression my first appearance had made on him.

He answered me very simply that I resembled a rather good-looking Abyssinian who had lost his skin!

HATCHING FISH IN CHINA.

Hatching eggs by artificial heat is well known and extensively practised in China, as is also the hatching of fish. The sale of spawn for this purpose forms an important branch of trade in China.

The fisherman collects, with care, on the margin and surface of water, all the gelatinous matters that contain spawn of fish, which is then placed in an eggshell which has been freshly emptied, through a small hole, which is then stopped, and the shell is placed under a sitting fowl. In a few days the Chinese break the shell in warm water (warmed by the sun). The young fish are then kept in water until they are large enough to be placed in a pond.

This plan in some measure counteracts the great destruction of spawn by trell-nets, which have caused the extinction of many fisheries.—Martin's China.

NATIONAL FLORAL EMBLEMS.

Many nations and sovereigns have had plants and flowers as their emblems. The rose of England became especially famous during the Wars of the Roses, after which the red and white were united, and the rose of both colors is called the York and Lancaster. The thistle is honored as the emblem of Scotland from the circumstance that once upon a time a party of Danes having approached the Scottish camp unperceived by night, were on the point of attacking it, when one of the soldiers trod on the thistle, which caused them cry out, and so aroused the enemy. The shamrock of Ireland was held by St. Patrick to teach the doctrine of the Trinity, and chosen in remembrance of him. It is always worn by the Irish on St. Patrick's Day. The leek, in Wales, as a national device, has not been satisfactorily explained, otherwise than as the result of its having the old Cymric colors, green and white.

A NICHE FOR EVERYONE.—Archdeacon Farrar presented prizes to the boys of the King's School, Warwick. In the course of an address the Archdeacon said that there never was a time when the competition and struggle for life was keener, or the trades and professions more crowded than now. Boys, however, need not be fearful as to the future, for there was a deep niche in Time's restless purpose for everyone. The secret of success was perseverance, sleepless energy, and fixed purpose of will.

BEEF. BEEF. BEEF.

On Sale by
John J. O'Reilly,

290 Water-street—43 & 45 King's Road.

Choice Plate Beef.

Wholesale and Retail.

129, Water Street. 129.

BARGAINS IN WOOLEN GOODS.

WE ARE NOW CLEARING OUT

JOB LOT LADIES' LAMBSWOOL

at less than cost price.
Job lot Children's Lambswool Hose, less than cost.
Job lot Ladies' Wool-Shawls, at less than cost.
Job lot Ladies' Woolen Vests, at reduced prices.
Job lot Ladies' Woolen Crossovers, reduced prices.
Job lot Ladies' Woolen Squares, at reduced prices.
Job lot Ladies' Woolen Clouds, black and brown, at reduced prices.

Black & Brown Astracan, Blk. & Brown Sealskin, Brown Dogskin at 3s 6d.
Job lot Dress Trimmings, at 6d. per yd., worth 1/2
Job lot Frilling at half price. Bonnet Boxes, Black and coloured Gloves, Blk. col'd Mittens, A few superior Horse Rugs, (wont tear), Ladies' Buttoned Boots, from 6/6.
Ladies' E. S. Boots from 5s.
Men's Laced Boots 10/6 per pair.
Boys' Iron clad Boots, all sizes, the most durable Boot imported. Also, a large variety of Misses' and Children's Boots.

oct.18 **R. HARVEY.**

Butter! BUTTER! Butter!

Just Received and for Sale by

JOHN J. O'REILLY.

290 Water-street, 43 & 45 King's Road.

A Choice lot of

Kam'ruska Butter,

oct.18

JUST RECEIVED.

SMITH'S FOOLSCAP, FOOLSCAP
Long Folio, Quarto, Scribbling and other Diaries, for 1888.

French, English and American Writing Papers, in various sizes and qualities.
Gillott's 292, 293, 303, 404, and other pens, Hughes' Electro-gold Pens,
Easterbrook's fine business, Falcon and other pens. Solid Drawing Blocks, various sizes. Sketch Books, Drawing papers, palettes, oil paints. A choice selection of Fancy Cards for painting on. Progressive Copy Books, Nos. 1 to 18. Gold, Silver and Colored Shelf Paper. Gold Paint, Gold and Silver Ink, India Ink.

J. F. Chisholm.

oct.7

"I Saw from the Beach"

M. & J. TOBIN'S

Flour, Bread, Pork, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, &c., at cheap rates.

A large Assortm't Hardware

[Replete in every detail.]

Boot and Shoemakers are invited to inspect our cheap and well-selected stock of Lace and Elastic-side Uppers.

170 and 171 Duckworth-street (Beach.)

oct.6 **M. & J. TOBIN.**

IMPERIAL

CREAM TARTAR

BAKING

POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLET, TORONTO, ONT.

Man'fr of the CELEBRATED ROYAL TRUST CAKES

To Let.

[And possession given 1st November]

THE HOUSE & SHOP,

on Water Street, at present occupied by Mr. ROBT. SMITH. The house contains Eleven Rooms. The shop and basement storey will be let separately, if required. Also, A PIECE OF GROUND, on Chapel Street, near the Congregational Church, measuring 20-ft. front by 108-ft. rear. Apply to

MRS. J. F. MEEHAN,

James' Street, Monkstown Road

sep.17,tf

GILLET'S

POWDERED

LYE

99 PER CENT

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can weighs 20 pounds net.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLET, TORONTO.



The Atlantic Hotel!

—IS OFFERING—

SPECIALLY LOW RATES!

to Permanent Guests for Winter months—from October to May. Ladies and gentlemen who wish to live and enjoy the comforts here provided, should take advantage of this opportunity, and live at least one winter in the cheapest first-class Hotel in the world.

With all its modern improvements: Post Office and Telephone in the building, heated throughout with Steam. Gas in every room, Steam Laundry in the building, and attendance at every call, why burthen yourself with expense and worry of keeping house, when you can take apartments in this Hotel, and live in luxury and ease for less money.

J. W. FORAN,
Proprietor

CURTAINS. - CURTAINS.

OUR FALL STOCK OF

—CURTAINS is now complete, and comprises the Largest and—

Most Select Assortment Ever Imported.

(Nfld. Furniture & Mould'ng Co.)

G. H. & C. E. ARCHIBALD.

N. OHMAN, Watchmaker & Jeweler,

(Atlantic Hotel Building, St. John's.)

AGENT FOR B. LAWRENCE'S SPECTACLES.

THESE SPECTACLES ARE GROUND SCIENTIFICALLY from Clear and Pure Pebbles or Optical Glass, especially manufactured for the purpose. They are, without exception, best adapted to restore and retain perfect vision. As nothing is so valuable to a person as the eyesight, DON'T FAIL to procure a pair of these Glasses, as soon as reading or writing becomes difficult, or the eyes pain or feel tired.

oct.8,tf

Just Received by the Subscriber, at his Stores

178 AND 180, WATER STREET.

Another Fresh Supply of FALLS' GOODS, per steamer Bonavista.

30 Fkns. of Beautiful Dairy Butter

A CHOICE ARTICLE—SELLING CHEAP.

ALSO—50 bxs. Fancy Biscuits, and 500 bxs. of Soap of every quality, from 5s per box and upwards **AND IN STOCK!**

From former importations—Bread, Flour, Pork, Loins, Jowles, Mess Beef, &c., &c. 20 Brls BRIGHT SUGAR, 20 Puncheons BARBADOS MOLASSES, Raisins and Currants—Very Fine, 200 chests and boxes of Superior TEAS—this seasons very fine and choice flavor, selling wholesale at from 1/3 upwards. French Coffee, Corn Flour, Starch. Also, **SPLENDID PICKLES, SAUCES, MUSTARD, SPICES, &c., 200 BOXES OF CIGARS,**

(the best brands), selling at cost and charges, in order to make room for new Stock. Ships' Stores supplied at shortest notice and upon the most Reasonable Terms. A liberal discount to Wholesale Purchasers.

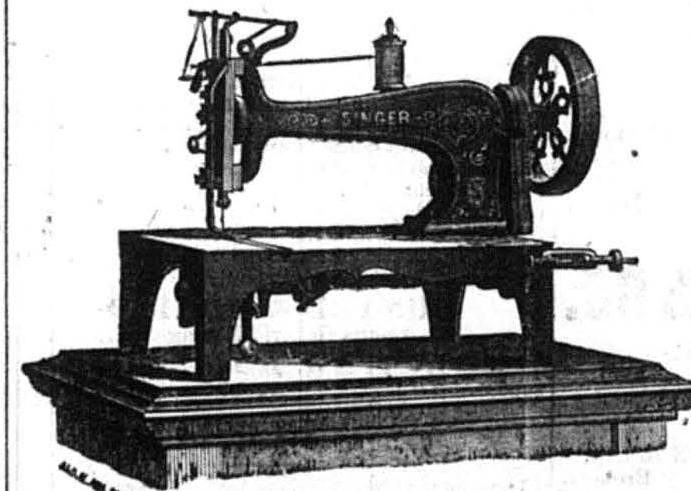
ANDREW P. JORDAN.
oct.5 178 & 180 Water Street.

Prices! - Jubilee - Prices!

Genuine Singer Sewing Machine!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.



TO SUIT THE Bad Times,
We have reduced the price of all our sewing machines. We call the attention of Tailors and Shoemakers to our Singer No. 2, that we can now sell at a very low figure; in fact, the prices of all our Genuine Singers, now, will surprise you. We warrant every machine for over five years.

The Genuine Singer is doing the work of Newfoundland. No one can do without a Singer.

1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
2nd—Carries a fine needle with given size thread.
3d. Uses a greater number of sizes of thread with one size needle.
4th. Will close a seam tighter with thread linen than any other machine will with silk.

Old machines taken in exchange. Machines on easy monthly payments.

M. F. SMYTH, Agent for Newfoundland.

Sub-Agents: **RICHD. J. McGRATH,** Littlebay; **JOHN HARTERY,** Hr. Grace
378 **JOHN T. DUNPHY,** Placentia.

The Nfld. Consolidated Foundry Co., Limited.

Beg to acquaint the public that they have now on hand, a variety of

Patterns for Grave and Garden Railings and for Crestings of Houses, &c.

—AND WOULD INVITE INSPECTION OF SAME.

All Orders left with us for either of the above will have our immediate attention.

JAMES ANGEL, Manager.

Poetry.

HELP ONE ANOTHER.

"Help one another," the snowflake said,
As they cuddled down in their fleecy bed;
One of us here would not be felt,
One of us here would quickly melt;
But I'll help you and you'll help me,
And then what a big white drift we'll see!"

"Help one another," the maple spray
Said to its fellow leaves one day;
The sun would wither me here alone,
Long enough ere the day is gone;
But I'll help you and you help me,
And then what a splendid shade there'll be!"

"Help one another," the dewdrop cried,
Seeing another drop close to its side;
This warm south breeze would drive me away,
And I should be gone ere noon to-day;
And I'll help you and you help me,
And we'll make a brook and run to the sea."

"Help one another," a grain of sand
Said to another grain close at hand;
The wind may carry me over the sea,
And then, O, what will become of me?
But come, my brother, give me your hand,
We'll build a mountain and there we'll stand."
—Chambers' Journal.

Wedded and Doomed!

By author of "Set in Diamonds."

CHAPTER XXXIX.—(Continued.)

Ay, willing! Life had all changed for her—she lived like one dazzled by brightest sunlight, for whom the shadows had passed for evermore. Her soul was awakened: she loved Lord Chandos with a passion and intensity that almost frightened herself; all other men were indeed shadows to her—she lived entirely in the thought of him; she was absorbed in him, as the dew is drawn by the sun; there were times even when Lady Estmere felt something like fear when she saw her daughter's absorbing love for her lover.

"Have a care, Undine," she said to her one day—"have a care, my darling. Of all things that live in this world, love is best; but we must not love creatures too much. You remember, Undine, that first and greatest of all commands, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart and thy whole soul—Him only shalt thou worship.' One must not worship creatures; and sometimes, my darling, when I see you with Ray, I fear you may love him too much."

"I do not think that is possible, mamma," she replied, "but I do love him with all my heart."

"Undine," said Lady Estmere, thoughtfully, "I want you to picture in your own mind a long white road that leads to a shining city with golden towers. Can you see it?"

"Yes," she answered.

"The long white road is marriage, and the shining picture is Heaven," continued Lady Estmere; "and even as the road leads to the city, so does marriage lead to Heaven. A good and happy marriage is the surest path to Heaven—always remember that."

But the girl turned from her loving, gentle mother, with a shudder of despair. Her marriage was not the white road that led to Heaven, but rather ten thousand times the road that led—where darkness reigns and where is weeping and gnashing of teeth. She dare not think of it, but she controlled herself and kissed her mother.

"I will do my best," she said.

"I have trodden every step of the white road," said Lady Estmere. "The shining city is in sight for me, and the one love of my life is waiting for me there."

Undine's eyes filled with tears as she listened. Heaven only knew the end of all things. Would she ever see the towers of the shining city—would the man she loved wait for her there? and that other!

She turned away as though she had been stung by a serpent. Perish all thoughts of that other! That same evening she was talking to Haidee, and trying to make her understand what this new and beautiful love was like.

"I wonder Haidee," she said, "if you will ever have a lover after the same fashion."

"I hardly think so. If I have a lover at all, Undine, I should like one just like Lord Chandos."

And Undine was delighted with the idea. So the time passed, and the preparations for the wedding went on gayly. Herne Manor, the family residence, already perfection in the opinion of most people, was redecorated and refurnished in the most magnificent fashion. Sea View, the estate belonging to Lord Chandos, in the Isle of

Wight, was fitted as for a queen. There was nothing that luxury and taste could suggest, that money could secure, that was not lavished in the preparations for this, the grandest wedding of the year. It was to take place in September, at Kingsmere, and after a short sojourn on the Continent, bride and bridegroom were to return and take possession of the beautiful Manor House at Herne.

What a life lay before them—he the noblest of men, she the fairest of women. They had rank, wealth, position, title, everything that helps to form human happiness. There was not one cloud in the sky—there was not one trouble—there was not one shadow, and no one knew the kanker eating away the heart of the bride.

All the elite of the country attended that wedding, which took place in the grand old church of Pine Hill, and which until this day remains in the minds of the inhabitants as the greatest wonder in it. Nothing was ever more magnificent. People were at a loss which to admire most—the fair loveliness of the bride or the dark, proud beauty of the bridegroom.

The sun shone on her wedding-day, and the birds were singing in the trees: there was hardly a cloud on the blue sky, and the autumn flowers bloomed fair.

On the face of Lord Chandos one read pride and infinite delight; the very spirit of love shone in his eyes. Looking at him as he stood before the altar, one felt how true the words were which described him as the noblest of men. Raising the veil that covered the face of the bride, what is seen there? Beauty, such as a woman seldom wears, radiant and bright as a star; clear eyes in which no shadow lies; sweet, proud lips, that seem all grace and truth. Raise the veil from her heart, and see what is hidden in the depths there! Once and once only a terrible fear came to her; she was standing before the altar, Lord Chandos by her side, her bridesmaids all round her, the wedding-ring had not been placed upon her finger—a vision had come to her of the old church at Port Michel and the sunshine which streamed in in at the window, but she thrust it away.

A strange sound was heard at the end of the church; it was really nothing more than this, that, owing to the pressure of the crowd, one of the benches had given way, and three or four children fell, with louder cries than were needed, to the floor. Several people were startled, but none so much as the bride; those who saw her never forgot her. When in the minds of the calm, devotional silence that strange sound came, she grew as white as the dead; she half turned, as though she would see from whence the sound proceeded. Lord Chandos felt the hand he clasped suddenly grew cold and tremble. The fear that flashed across her was that even at this, the eleventh hour, he had found her out, discovered all her secrets, and was here to revenge himself and claim her. The fear and the suspense was so great, the wonder was that, though they only endure for a minute, they did not kill her. Should she hear the voice that she had heard last amidst the sobbing of the sea calling out her name, and claiming her as his wife? Should she see the face she had seen last on the pine hills, full of vengeance and anger?

Oh, Heaven, send quickly—strike quickly! And then the danger was over, the ceremony continued, the crying children were removed with great state and ceremony, and no one guessed that the beautiful young bride had almost fallen down dead with fear. The brilliant ceremony was over; Lady Estmere and Haidee had bidden farewell to the beautiful and beloved young girl who had gone forth to be the light of another home; the ceremony was over which everyone supposed had made Lord Chandos and Undine man and wife.

They went to France and to Italy. Undine saw all the wonders she often dreamt of. They went home to Herne Manor in the early spring. It was on the night of their return that Lord Chandos kissed his wife's beautiful face and said to her:

"Now the real happiness of my life begins, now that I have home—and you."

(To be continued.)

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The Sound will last for Six Seconds, with an interval of One Minute between each blast. February 2nd, 1887.

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"KING OF PAIN"
CURES—Rheumatism, Diphtheria, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Ear-ache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of Limbs, Contraction of Muscles, Piles, &c.

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may18, 8m, 2iv

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Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

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sep28

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L.—CAPITAL
Authorized Capital.....£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....2,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....500,000

II.—FIRE FUND.
Reserve.....£844,576 19 11
Premium Reserve.....362,188 18 8
Balance of profit and loss ac't.....67,895 12 6

III.—LIFE FUND;
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....£3,274,835 19 1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....473,147 3 3

£3,747,983 2 8
REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1886.
FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Net Life Premiums and Interest.....£469,075 5 8
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....124,717 7 11

£593,792 13 4
FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Net Fire Premiums and Interest.....£1,157,073 14 0

£1,750,866 7 4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

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Cash Income for 1886.....\$31,137,179
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Daily Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1887.

ADDRESS TO SIR A. SHEA.**Signed by Nearly 3,000 Citizens.****REPRESENTING ALL CLASSES, CREEDS AND INTERESTS.****Sir Ambrose's Eloquent Reply.**

Sir Ambrose Shea will leave by the steamer *Peruvian* at 11 a. m. tomorrow, to assume the governorship of the Bahamas. A stranger in the country would imagine that there would be a general rejoicing at the distinguished honor conferred by the Queen upon a native of Newfoundland, and that the people of the country generally would be pleased at the honor done to the colony, through his appointment, we may reasonably infer from the address, published in another column, and signed by nearly three thousand citizens, representing all classes, creeds, and interests of the community. Knowing, as we do, something of political, colonial life, we should not be surprised that sectarian animosity, personal rancor, or even unworthier motives should give expression adverse to the general feelings of pride and pleasure at the exaltation of one of our countrymen to an honorable position in the Imperial service. From what we can learn Sir Ambrose has given hard blows, and only the healing hand of time will close the wounds which his caustic tongue has inflicted. But if he gave hard blows he has also received hard blows. He has risen above the petty conflicts of the past; and as he said at Villa Nova, when he will have passed Chain-rock he will have none but kindly feelings for every man in Newfoundland, and only one wish the welfare of his countrymen. This sentiment should be reciprocated; nothing can be gained by harboring the bitter feelings engendered by the politico-personal conflicts. It is true wisdom, not only for individuals but for states and communities to bury the hatchet, to forget the folly of past encounters, and thereby leave their minds free to promote the general good of the country, and to take an honorable pride in the success of one another. Let others do as they may, we wish Sir Ambrose prosperity in his new career, and we hope his administration of the trust reposed in him will redound with honor upon himself and his country.

The following is the address presented to him, in the Atlantic Hotel this afternoon, by about fifty of the leading citizens of St. John's. It is signed by 2600 citizens, whose names we will publish tomorrow:—

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency Sir Ambrose Shea, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Bahama Islands, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

On the eve of your departure for the scene of your future administration, we, the citizens of St. John's, Newfoundland, beg to convey you our congratulations on the distinguished honor conferred on your Excellency by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen in appointing you to the important position of Governor of the Bahamas.

This recognition by the Imperial Government of your Excellency's political and diplomatic ability, we accept as an honor, no less to the colony than to yourself, especially since you are the first native of Newfoundland whose public career has won for himself and our country such marked distinction. While rejoicing with you on the acquisition of the dignities of your new position, we cannot but regret the social, commercial and political loss which your absence from your native land must necessarily cause, and we shall more than ever be reminded of that high place which you occupied in Terra Nova, with whose history and progress for over thirty years you have been so intimately associated, and whose people have ever looked up to you as one of her most gifted and distinguished sons.

We are persuaded that you will carry to the administration of the government of another colony that sagacity and high aims for public advancement which secured you so honored a place in your native land.

We beg to wish you and Lady Shea a happy home in the colony to which you now proceed, and trust that you may find in your new sphere of labor friends as warm and devoted as those you leave behind.

REPLY.

St. John's, Oct. 19, 1887.

GENTLEMEN,—The address you have just presented moves my deepest gratitude, for it is a testimony of which any man might feel justly proud.

Highly as I appreciate the distinction conferred on me by Her Most Gracious Majesty in my appointment to the governorship of the

Bahamas, it would be indeed strange if I could leave the country of my birth and long cherished associations without many and poignant regrets. It would be no less strange, if with these feelings were not mingled one of sincere gratification at this spontaneous tribute of kindly approval and esteem from the representatives of every class, creed and interest in the community in which my life has been passed.

In the recent favor bestowed on me by the Crown, I gladly recognise with you a high honor to this colony, and a token of sympathy with colonial sentiment and aspirations which my fellow colonists may regard as of hopeful augury. Your too generous estimate of my past career awakens within me the consciousness of shortcomings, which all have to acknowledge after many years of public life. But with this candid avowal, I can fairly claim to have striven with my best aim and strength—however imperfect the lights that guided me—for what I believed to be the true interests of my country, and with a full sense of the obligations and responsibilities that belonged to the various public positions I have occupied.

I would wish that on the eve of our parting I could speak to you of more prosperous conditions—industrial and commercial—than those that at present prevail. Yet, though the situation is suggestive of serious thought, experience warns us against despondent forecast, and already within a recent time we are in presence of brighter indications. I have known, many occasions of local depression, followed by periods of good fortune which seemed to raise us above the memories of gloomy antecedents, and I still hold an unshaken faith in those recuperative powers which appear to be in a peculiar degree characteristic of the resources of Newfoundland. In my new sphere of life be assured I shall bear of all that concerns this country, and its people, with cordial interest, and shall joyfully welcome the tidings that may tell of your prosperity and progress.

In bidding you adieu I am joined by Lady Shea in warmest thanks for your wishes for our future happiness.

Yours faithfully,

A. SHEA.

**Agricultural Exhibition
A GRAND SUCCESS.**

The Agricultural Exhibition today is a grand success. Over five hundred exhibits of farm stock, and four hundred cattle, pigs, sheep and horses were on exhibit. The cabbage, potatoes, carrots and other vegetables are as fine as could be shown in any part of the world. The neat cattle are fair; but the horses and sheep, with a few exceptions, are not up to the mark.

We are not able to give a detailed report today, but will give full particulars tomorrow.

There was a large attendance, though not so many as there would have been had the weather been finer.

At 1.30 Mr. Justice Pinsent, on behalf of the Farmers' Society, welcomed their Excellencies the Governor and Mrs. Blake, and congratulated him upon his appointment to the governorship of this colony. He referred to the interest His Excellency had already manifested in the welfare of the colony, and reviewed the efforts that had been made to promote agriculture in Newfoundland. We will give an extended report of Judge Pinsent's speech. His Excellency, who is a clever, vigorous speaker, delivered an eloquent reply, which, we believe, will have the effect of promoting the prosperity of this country, and will have far reaching effect in stimulating the movement in favor of agriculture.

After thanking Judge Pinsent for his complimentary allusions to himself and Mrs. Blake, he said:—

That a society of between forty and fifty members should get up such a show as this, in which prizes to the amount of between \$500 and \$600 are offered, besides the two handsome silver cups presented for competition, is highly creditable to the members of the society. As I went round the show yard, if I had not already formed an opinion as to the capabilities of the soil from what I had observed since in advent to the colony, I should have been surprised, as I am gratified, to see such exhibits in every branch of the farmers' industry.

You have demonstrated that even in this Peninsula of Avalon, which is quoted by all authorities as the least productive portion of the Island, you can produce live stock, root crops, and even cereals, worthy of a place in shows of far greater pretensions.

I look upon this successful exhibition of agricultural produce, at the present juncture, as a very important event, for it has been broadly stated that the expansion of agriculture to such an extent as would offer a means of subsistence to the annual increase of our population is impossible, and at this moment, at the close of a fishing season by no means disastrous, and by no means to be called a failure. We have many of our people in certain localities so poor that the alternatives presented to

them are emigration, starvation, or pauper relief. Well, gentlemen, we must make up our minds that these people, and the yearly increase of about four thousand in our population, shall leave their own colony, to help to enrich by their labor the Dominion of Canada or the United States of America, or we must do something to keep them at home, and I have no hesitation in saying that the country, with some millions of acres of good soil available for cultivation, who allows her sons and daughters to leave her in despair, is not taking her place in the onward sweep of civilization and progress.

The exhibition shows that here, where within the memory of living men, the surrounding hills were in the primeval state in which the exploring Norseman saw them and passed them by. Here, where the soil is of a poorer quality than that available elsewhere, and where the climate is more rigorous than in other portions of the island, comfortable homesteads have sprung up, and between 30,000 and 40,000 acres have been reclaimed. Much has been done, but much remains to be done before the land thus reclaimed yields to the full the return that may be drawn from it. The land is eminently suitable for pasturage for cattle and sheep, but I have been struck by the absence of stock from the fields. If you examine the returns you will find that from the nine years from '77 to '85 you have imported in round numbers, 2,000 horses, 34,000 oxen, 48,000 sheep, \$252,000 worth of meat and poultry, 960,000 bushels of potatoes, and 207,000 bushels of vegetables. Now, I think that if we tried we could produce a large proportion of the stock and vegetables, for which we are now paying, and thus supporting other populations instead of our own.

It is to the agriculturists of the colony that this show is primarily useful. Here the farmers may compare notes, and learn from the prize taken: the means by which they have succeeded, and here let us hope that the spur of emulation may prick the sides of the laggards in the race for prosperity, and induce them to fill with practically acquired knowledge the deep pit of ignorance and to pluck up by the roots the rank weeds of extravagance and thrift.

In making here today these few remarks on agricultural prospects, you must not assume that I look upon agriculture as a means for drawing men from the fisheries. Far from that. There are three great roads open to the future prosperity of the colony, fisheries, mining, and agriculture. Of these I confine myself today to agriculture, and I hold that agriculture is not a rival, but may prove a valuable auxiliary to the fisheries, which, whatever betide, must for many years, if not for all time, be the principal source from which the wealth of the colony must flow. In my opinion it is of cardinal importance that agriculture should be encouraged, and I am happy to be in a position to tell you that the executive has determined to make an effort to settle a portion of our best land in such a manner as to offer every prospect of a successful issue.

I, last week, made a pleasant excursion to see the progress of the Placentia Railway, a work that is being done in a manner that reflects great credit upon those employed in its construction—and while there I walked over a portion of the new road from Harbor Grace Junction to Dildo. There I saw some good land, with every facility for its reclamation—an excellent road, leading on one side to the sea, on the other to the railway. Picture to yourselves the many families left hopeless by the partial failure of the fisheries, and think what a blessing to these people will be the reclamation of these lands, where some of them will find a secure home in their own country, where they can rear strong and healthy families and send off stalwart sons—some to the helm, some to the plough, some to brave the dangers of the deep, others to win that health and comfort and prosperity never denied to patient industry by a grateful soil. I have reason to believe that the experiment will be tried, and such an experiment will, I am satisfied, command the approval of the community.

Of all the foundations that have been laid in this eventful year, I believe that none will be more lasting or beneficial than the jubilee foundation that will then be laid of the agricultural progress in the colony. I wish the experiment God speed with all my heart, and I hope that as years roll by the example of the agricultural society may be followed by societies established by progressive farmers in every locality around our shores, where good land now sleeping beneath the shade of the gloomy pine and spreading birch lies waiting for the awakening touch of the plough and of the spade, that by the Flemish proverb is always tipped with gold. I now declare the show to be open.

After which hearty cheers were given for His Excellency and Mr. Justice Pinsent.

The carnival in the parade rink under the management of Prof. Bennett's band, will be the event of next week.

Owing to the extensive space occupied by the Agricultural Show matter, locals and other matters are crowded out till tomorrow.

The highest point attained by the thermometer during the last twenty-four hours was 64; the lowest 54.

ACCIDENT AT THE DRY DOCK.**Two Shipwrights Injured.**

An accident occurred at the Simpson Dock (Riverhead) this morning, by which two men were seriously injured. The steamer *Neptune* is undergoing repairs there, and, this morning, a crowd of shipcarpenters were engaged in removing the outer plank from the top-sides. Six men were engaged at one piece amidships, about four "strokes" below the deck. While wedging a plank off, it flew out unexpectedly and knocked three of the men from the scaffold. The distance to the floor of the dock was over twelve feet. The three men who fell were—James Saunders, Henry Millar and George Gordon. Saunders fell on his back, and his head came in contact with a heavy piece of timber; he was cut very severely. Millar turned somewhat on his face in the fall, and had his face and one of his eyes very badly cut by striking the edge of one of the "steps" of the dock. Gordon fell on his feet, and, outside of being badly scared, was not hurt. Miller and Saunders were lifted up both bleeding profusely, and brought to one of the houses on the premises, and meanwhile the doctor was sent for. Miller was insensible when taken up, but Saunders was not. In a short time Dr. Shea arrived, and after examining the two men they were driven home, Miller in the doctor's carriage and Saunders in a private wagon. By latest reports both the men are doing well and no serious danger is anticipated. James Saunders is twenty years old and is the son of Mr. P. Saunders, shipwright; Miller is a resident of Garrison Hill, twenty-five years old and unmarried. Gordon, the third man who fell, continued his day's work today. Of the other men who were wedging off the plank, one of them, George Knight, said this morning: "I was not struck by the plank at all though I struck the last blow on the wedge. The plank came off very suddenly, and before I knew anything I saw my three companions knocked over the scaffold. The plank slid down between the scaffold and the ship's side. If it had force enough to fall outside the probabilities are that it would have killed all six of us."

A gentleman, of some experience in ship repairing, said, this morning: "The accident is due in a great measure to the carelessness of the workmen themselves. They do not exercise caution enough in removing the planks, and it is a wonder more accidents have not occurred before this."

THE CANADIAN LABRADOR.**Destitution Along the Coast.****THE INSPECTOR OF PRISONS VISIT THERE**

(From the Montreal Star, October 7.)

Dr. DeMartigny, Government Inspector of Prisons and Asylums, has just returned from a trip to Labrador, whither he had been on official business. Questioned by a Star reporter as to the nature of that business, the Doctor explained that hitherto there had been no reformatory on the Labrador coast and when prisoners were committed to the reformatory it was necessary to send them up as far as Levis which entailed great expense upon the government. Mgr. Bossi, Prefect Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has been advocating, for some years, the establishing of a reformatory for girls at Pointe Esquimaux, and the government at Quebec have at length fallen in with his views and have decided to grant such school the same amount as granted to any other school. A reformatory for girls has therefore been established at Pointe Esquimaux, which will be under the direction of Les Sœurs de Charité de Levis.

Before government aid can be given it is necessary, however, that a certificate shall be obtained that the place is suitable for the purpose intended, and also allotting the number of inmates that may be received. It was for the purpose of inspecting the building set apart for the

GIRLS' REFORMATORY

that Dr. DeMartigny visited Pointe Esquimaux. He says the building is small, and that at present he has limited the reception to five inmates. When the building is completed he will certify it for fifteen inmates, but that number cannot be exceeded. Pointe Esquimaux, the doctor states, is a nice little village of about one hundred families, and boasts of a Roman Catholic church and a convent. From seventy-five to one hundred children are educated at the latter. Asked how long the trip occupied, the Doctor replied: "We left Quebec in the steamer *Otter* on the 24th September, and touched at all the posts on the way down, and also called at the island of Anticosti. Mr. Stockwell, the proprietor, was among the passengers, and upon his kind invitation I went ashore and strolled over the island, and I need not say that I was much astonished. Hitherto I had been accustomed to look upon the island as a bleak and barren spot, almost uninhabitable, and I was quite surprised to see agriculture so far advanced. The cabbage, potatoes

and turnips that I saw there were as fine as any I have ever seen, and the crops seem to be full, especially potatoes, one man telling me that he had over 200 barrels of the latter, making every effort to settle and improve the island. He expects about forty families out from Wales next spring, and these will turn their attention to agriculture instead of the precarious occupation of fishing. There is already a small village of about forty families on the island. Re-embarking we pushed on. The passage was a very rough one, and it took us six days to go from Quebec to Pointe Esquimaux. I went no further than the latter place."

The wheat too, is very good. I will show you a few ears which I picked just as they came along, without choosing. (Dr. DeMartigny here showed several heads of what appeared to be choice wheat.)

"Did you observe any of that destitution that we hear and read so much about?"

Well, there seems to be

TERRIBLE DESTITUTION.

all along the coast. I do not see how those people can exist through the winter. They devote all their time to fishing, agriculture being entirely neglected. In the winter season they obtain advances from the merchants, which they repay by their summer's catch of fish, and if the fishing turns out poorly you can easily imagine how badly they are off. During our trip I was several times called upon in cases of sickness—in one case a woman was very sick with inflammation of the peritonitis. I never saw such poverty. I was unable to procure a handful of flax-seed, or even bran, to make a poultice, and had it not been for the kindness of Mr. Wilson, the representative of the Hudson Bay Company at Sept Isles, who provided some, the woman must have died. However, I was fortunate enough to have her, and on our return trip her husband came on board to tell me she was much better and doing well. On the whole coast north from Bersceains to Point Esquimaux I saw nothing but sand and rocks. There is no attempt at cultivation whatever. The people have no physicians and very few of the necessities of life. They are visited by missionaries about once a month. These however in summer time must either walk or go in barges. In winter they have a choice of two ways, snowshoes or dogs, the latter being very much used. The only ones who can give these people any assistance are the agents or representatives of the H. B. Company at the various posts. When we reached Des Monts I thought the land would be much higher, but to my surprise it was as low and flat as at Longue Pointe, and if the tide rose anything like so high as it does at Quebec the land would be daily overflowed. There! that is about all I can tell you that will interest the public." Thanking Dr. DeMontigny for his courtesy, the Star representative withdrew.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

A football match was played yesterday afternoon, at the parade ground, between two teams—one of St. John's East, and the other of St. John's West. After an hour's hard work victory was given to the West, by two goals and a try, to one try. The East had to play with two men short. The names of the players are: East—Messrs. Job, Gosling, Harvey, Lindberg, McKay, Thorburn, Robinson and Foran. West—Messrs. O'Dwyer, Bowring, Syme, Steer, Brown, Rennie, Robinson, Marriott, Watson and Milligan. A return match will, in all probability, be played on Saturday, intimation of which will be given later on.

The steamer *Curlew* arrived from the westward at 1.30 p.m. yesterday. At the extreme west ports the fishing voyage is practically over for the season; but at Channel and Rose Blanche from two to three quintals are caught daily, when bait can be procured and the weather is not too rough to get on the ground. At ports further east the season is over. The following passengers came by the boat:—Mrs. Bagg, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Condon, Mrs. Waddleton, Misses Parsons, Bishop, Pelley, Condon, Dr. McGregor, Messrs. Bagg, Abbott (2), Chafe, Ridout, Sorsfield, Anderson, Nickerson, Miller, Ryall, Pike, Cotter, Hipsley, Grady, Born, Vale, Condon, Cameron and McGrath; 30 in steerage.

MARRIAGES.

HUGHES-TURNER—On Saturday evening, 15th inst., at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by the Rev. Archdeacon Forristal, Edward P. Hughes, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Miss Norah Frances Turner, of St. John's.

DEATHS.

NEVILLE—On Sunday, 16th instant, James Neville, aged 27 years. He leaves a wife, mother, and three sisters to mourn their sad loss.

New FRUIT.

—FOR SALE BY—

WEST & RENDELL.

60 Cases Currants

20 Barrels Currants

And, to arrive per steamship *Peruvian*, 200 25-lb boxes Choice Dried Raisins